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May 18, 1864—tw3w—322.







# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1864

FOR PRESIDENT,

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**ANDREW JOHNSON,**

OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.  
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.

First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.  
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.  
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.  
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.  
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.  
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.  
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.  
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.  
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections,—political, general and local intelligence.

THE "Person" who "borrowed" (and has forgotten to return) the SILVER REZ, No. 1, pole and line, from the Auditor's office, will return them, and thereby avoid exposure.

Next Annual Conference.

The next session of the Kentucky Annual Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church South, will convene in the city of Maysville, on Wednesday, September 7, 1864. It is desired that every member of the Conference be in attendance.

No Paper issued on Wednesday last.

Owing to circumstances beyond our control, we were unable to issue our Tri-Weekly on the 6th July. We have endeavored to this number to make up for the delinquency.

Opening the Canvass.

CHARLES EGINTON, Esq., the Union Presidential Elector for this District, opened the Canvass yesterday, July 1, by a most effective speech in the Court House, in this city. He speaks at Lexington, on Monday, July 11. Mr. EGINTON will prosecute the canvass with ability, energy and zeal.

THE ALABAMA SUNK.—By the telegram to the associate press, in another column, it will be seen that the rebel steamer Alabama, which had rendered itself infamous a terror to the merchant ships of the United States, has met her doom, and is at the bottom of the ocean. A vessel of the Royal Yacht Squadron acted as tender to the pirate.

Kentucky Regiments with Sherman.

On the first page of this issue are notices of the gallantry of several regiments of Kentucky troops with Gen. SHERMAN, in Georgia. We had extracted notices of other regiments; but they have been misplaced. Suffice it to say, that all the Kentucky regiments—Infantry and Cavalry,—with Gen. SHERMAN, have acted most nobly and bravely, and won the plaudits of their brigade, division, and corps commanders. We will endeavor to find the numbers of the regiments and the occasions of distinguished services, of all, and publish them.

Baptist House of Worship.

Among the recent improvements in our city, we are glad to notice the entire renovation of the interior of the Baptist House of Worship. The old gallery has been torn away, a Baptistery placed in the Church, and the seats newly painted. It has now one of the neatest interiors of any Church in the city.

These improvements are due, in the main, to the indomitable energy of the excellent Pastor of that Church, Rev. Wm. L. GRIMM. He raised the subscriptions himself, and personally superintended and aided in all these improvements. We trust Mr. GRIMM will long remain among us. We are glad to know that his labors, since he has been in our midst, have been blessed. We hope that much more is in store for him and his flock.

Lieut. George F. ARMOR.

We regret to learn that Lieut. ARMOR is closing up his business here, as Post Quartermaster, preparatory to his departure. He was Quartermaster of the Second Maryland Infantry, when that regiment arrived here, some fifteen months ago, and when his regiment left, was detailed as Post Quartermaster at this place. There appears to be but one opinion as to the manner in which he has fulfilled his duties; and that opinion is, that he has discharged them promptly, faithfully, and honestly,—as an officer and as a gentleman. We have no doubt they have been performed to the satisfaction of the Government.

Of one thing we are assured: the loyal citizens of Frankfort will part with Lieut. ARMOR with regret; and he will bear with him their hearty and cordial wishes for his happiness and prosperity.

In bidding him adieu, we must express the earnest hope, that the War Department will elevate him to a higher position, for his faithful and arduous services to his country. In our humble judgment, if there be an officer in the public service who deserves promotion, after having served his country for the full term of his enlistment—three years, it is Lieut. GEORGE F. ARMOR.

Platform of the Wickliffe-Rebel Democrats.—Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799.

We have already referred to the platform of the Wickliffe party of Kentucky, adopted on the 28th of June last, in which it is asserted, that the Constitution of the United States should be construed according to the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799. These resolutions are thus made the basis upon which the Kentucky rebels will enter the Presidential contest, and seek the co-operation of the people of Kentucky. Let us see to what they are drifting, and what they would have Kentuckians to endorse and approve. The first of the series of resolutions, passed by the Kentucky Legislature, November 19, 1793, is as follows:—

"Resolved, That the several States composing the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their General Government; but that by compact under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes, delegated to that government certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and, that whenever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthorized, void, and of no force; that to this compact, each State acceded as a State, and is an integral part; that this Government, created by this compact, was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but, that as in all other cases of compact, among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions, as of the mode and measure of redress."

The series of resolutions, of which the above was the most important, were sent to the various States; from many of which answers were received, which condemned in strong terms the theory of our Constitution and Government thus announced by the then dominant party of Kentucky.

The Legislature of Kentucky,—or rather the ruling party,—deemed it proper to respond to the objections urged by some of the States to the resolutions of 1793; and, on November 22, 1799, another series of resolutions was put forth to the world, couched in much plainer and more emphatic language. In one of the resolutions of 1799 will be found this remarkable language, in regard to the Constitution of the United States, and the doctrine of nullification:—

"That the several States who formed that instrument being sovereign and independent, have the unquestionable right to judge of the infraction; and, That a Nullification by those sovereignties, of all unauthorized acts done under color of that instrument, is the rightful remedy."

These resolutions, as well as those passed by the Virginia Legislature, in 1798, have acquired a vast deal of political consequence, from the fact, that they have been appealed to as containing the views entertained by the early statesmen of the country about the Constitution of the United States. The Kentucky resolutions of 1798 are supposed by some to have been written by THOMAS JEFFERSON; while those of 1799 were reported to the Legislature by JOSEPH DASH.

Whatever may have been the purpose and object of those resolutions, it is a historic fact, that the founders of the secession party have always appealed to them, in justification of the constitutional right of secession and nullification. We concede the fact, that there are some, who maintained the doctrine of these resolutions, who denied the construction placed upon them by the secessionists and nullifiers. But their denial availed nothing; for they were from that time inserted in political platforms, with the express purpose of conciliating the secession element, until, finally, that element became so powerful as to venture the unholy attempt to destroy the Union.

These mischievous resolutions, supposed to have been long since buried, are now exhumed by the rebels of Kentucky, as containing the true theory of our Government. Let us examine their true meaning and import:

The Virginia resolutions made it the duty of a State, when it thought that the Federal Government was transgressing its powers, "to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil."

The Kentucky resolutions of 1798 maintained the right of each State to judge for itself, when an infraction of the Constitution occurred; and also "of the mode and measure of redress." And the Kentucky resolutions of 1799 said that nullification was the rightful remedy, to be adopted by any State, whenever it deemed that the Constitution had been violated.

Here is a delightful feast, to which the good people of Kentucky are invited. The theories of the Constitution announced and held by CLAY, JACKSON, and WEBSTER are all to be overturned, and the fatal principles of CALHOUN's party engrafted upon the policy of the country. Such will be the result, if those who agree with the Kentucky rebels, should, by an accident, be placed in power.

What would our Government be worth, if the doctrine is established, that any one or more States can, when they please, nullify the laws of the National Congress, or secede from the Union? It would be a mere rope of sand. It would carry us back to the days of the old "Articles of Confederation," which our fathers tried, and under which they hoped to establish a perpetual Union; but which, immediately after our Independence was gained, was discarded, as utterly inadequate for any purposes of Government.

It was a body without a soul. Its defects were soon discovered. There was an absence of that power, in the common head, which was necessary to make any people respected. Powers were, indeed, vested in the old Confederate Congress; but it could not enforce its authority. Its laws and regulations were obeyed or disobeyed, just as the States saw proper; and any, even the smallest, State

could paralyze the arm of the General Government. It was a mere league of sovereign States. The allegiance of the citizen to the Nation was subordinate to his allegiance to the State. And, hence, said Mr. MADISON: "The Confederation is so notoriously feeble, that foreign Nations are unwilling to form any treaties with us. They are apprised, that our Government can not perform any of its engagements; but that they may be violated, at pleasure, by any of the States. \* \* \* No nation will, therefore, make any stipulations with Congress, conceding any advantages of importance to us. They will be the more adverse to entering into engagements with us, as the imbecility of our Government enables them to derive many advantages from our trade, without granting any in return."

And GEORGE WASHINGTON, after he had laid by the arms with which he had so nobly won our Independence, publicly declared, that anarchy and general distress would inevitably flow from any system of Government, which was without that energy necessary to make its authority respected.

To remedy these defects, the present National Constitution was framed, by the wisest men who ever adorned the Councils of any Nation. It was ratified by the People of the United States, in Conventions assembled. It made us a Nation, whose Government was supreme within the sphere of the powers delegated to it. It established a National Judiciary, which would decide all questions arising under the Constitution, whether between citizens or States, or between both and the General Government. We ceased to be a mere league of States,—any one of whom could, at pleasure, retire from an association with her sister States; or remain, and nullify, at pleasure, the laws of the General Congress.

May not, then, the people of Kentucky be amazed at the audacity of men who propose to revive the infamous doctrines of secession and nullification, as rights existing under the Constitution? Success to such theories would be a civil revolution in our system of government, which would eventually lead us into anarchy, and to the precise condition which our fathers so deeply deplored; and which produced the adoption of the present National Constitution, as "a more perfect bond of Union."

Every true patriot should, therefore, resist, now, and forever, the disorganizing theories of nullification and secession;—theories which CLAY, CRITTENDEN, JACKSON, and WEBSTER, bitterly opposed and denounced;—theories which subordinate the allegiance of the citizen to his Nation to that of his State;—theories which place our Nation and its Government at the mercy of any one State, thus rendering us contemptible and powerless in the eyes of the world.

Well may we repeat the prayer that concluded our former article on this subject: When such theories prevail in Kentucky, or in the Nation, God save the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the Union: for in His Almighty arm alone is strength for our salvation.

A Suggestion.

We have not been advised what success, if any, has attended the efforts of the committee appointed by the public meeting to raise a Military Bounty Fund, for Franklin County. If they have not progressed very far in their work, we have a suggestion to make in regard to this Fund, which should be adopted. It is not in conflict, but in entire harmony with the plan suggested in the resolutions, offered by Col. HARLAN, and adopted by the citizens' meeting.

The suggestion is this: That instead of attempting to obtain individual subscriptions, the necessary amount should be given by the City Council. The principal object in view is, to protect the property and people of the city.

The people of Frankfort are all more deeply interested than any body else, in the proposed movement for home defence. No one can doubt the power of the City Council to raise the necessary money, and apply it to the purpose indicated. If they have the power to build a hotel, provide water works, and gas works; appoint and sustain a special police force, they have, certainly, the power to provide for, or rather assisting in sustaining, a competent force to protect the lives, and property of the city over which they have control.

There are peculiar reasons why this mode of raising these bounties is preferable to all others; the chief of which is, that the burden will thus be borne by every man according to his means, and that, too, without distinction of party. Starve a committee out to solicit voluntary subscriptions, and it is morally certain, that no rebel or rebel sympathizer in our midst will contribute one cent. He may have large property interests here, or he may have a store or grocery, yet he would see you in Halifax before he would contribute anything to sustain a Union soldier. It would be a nice arrangement, indeed, for these rebels to have the Union men and Union boys of Frankfort to stand between them and the rebel thieves and robbers, and expose their lives to protect their property, and pay nothing for it. So that it is but just, that all who receive the benefits of home protection should be required to pay their due proportion.

There is another reason why this plan should be adopted: The experience of all is, that, in all cases of voluntary subscriptions, many rich, stingy men do far less than the noble-hearted, generous man of limited means.

Let, therefore, the City Authorities make the subscription, and raise the money, and at the proper time, assess the necessary tax. Then, every citizen will bear this burden in his just proportion. Then, rebel men and rebel women, who despise our Government and spit upon its flag, will not be permitted to escape their equal responsibility in this necessary expense incurred for home defence.

The "Canada Boy," of the Louisville Journal, says, "Frankfort is again excited." He is an error,—he is not here. If he were, and shied behind his protecting rebel crinoline, and, as on a late occasion, excited almost to convulsions by his fears, he could again send "special reliable grapevines," that Frankfort was excited,—on the principle that the drunken man reported every man in town drunk. But, in his absence Frankfort is "as calm as a summer morning's breeze."

Proclamation by the President.

The telegraph reports a proclamation from the President of the United States, in reference to affairs in Kentucky,—consequent upon the rebel raids and the invitation by home rebels to rebels to come into Kentucky. Martial law is declared, and the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended.

We do not publish the Proclamation to-day, because we await its regular receipt by mail, when we will have it free from the errors which universally creep into telegraphic reports of important documents.

To the Loyal People of Kentucky.

We would call attention to the following letter from Adjutant General JOHN BOYLE, and the Circular from Provost Marshal General FRY. We hope every loyal paper in the State will copy both, and call attention to them:—

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Frankfort, July 7, 1864.

Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:—

Sir: Will you be kind enough to publish the enclosed copy of a Circular from the Provost Marshal General, and request that it be likewise inserted in the columns of every loyal paper in Kentucky. Any patriotic citizen, who may wish to illustrate his loyalty in the manner indicated, will have every assistance rendered him by applying to any provost marshal, and any additional information he may wish, will be promptly furnished from these Headquarters.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BOYLE, Adj. Gen. Ky.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Provost Marshal General's Office,  
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1864.

(Circular No. 25.)

Persons not fit for military duty and not liable to draft, from age or other causes, have expressed a desire to be personally represented in the army. In addition to the contributions they have made in the way of bounties, they propose to procure at their own expense, and present for enlistment, recruits to represent them in the service. Such practical patriotism is worthy of special commendation and encouragement. Provost Marshals, and all other officers acting under this Bureau, are ordered to furnish all the facilities in their power to enlist and muster promptly the acceptable representative recruits presented, in accordance with the design herein set forth.

The name of the person whom the recruit represents will be noted on the Enlistment and Descriptive Roll of the recruit, and will be carried forward from those papers to the other official records which form his military history.

Suitable prepared certificates of this personal representation in the service will be forwarded from this office, to be filled out and issued by Provost Marshals to the person who put in representative recruits.

JAS. B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.  
(Signed) W. H. SIDELL,  
Maj., 15th U. S. I., & A. P. M. G., for Ky.  
July 4, 1864.—7t-340.—[Charge Lou. Press.]

"The Last Year of the Rebellion."

In the spring of this year, several of the rebel leaders and rebel papers, for the purpose of encouraging the insurgent armies, declared, that this must be the last year of the war. The proposition was taken up by inconsiderate enthusiasts in the loyal States; and, in papers and otherwise, it has been rung upon its every change, that "this is the last year of the rebellion." To us, this cry has no more of reason or sense in it, than the wild predictions, made in 1861, that the insurrection was to be crushed in sixty, and then ninety days.

If the insurrection is to be put down—crushed out, this year, it will have to be done, under the guidance and favor of the Lord, by the united and determined support of the Government, and the employment of all the resources of the Nation to that end. It will not be done by vociferating, at the top of the lungs, and glaring capitals in newspapers and pronouncements, that "this is the last year of the rebellion!" The crushing of the rebellion is a gigantic work; and it should be done, when it is done, completely and effectually. The destruction of the treason that instigated it, should be so thorough, that, for all time to come, it will be a lesson on earth, as the overthrow of the insurrection in Heaven was a lesson to devils and angels.

Under the blessing of God, the insurrection may be overthrown this year. We pray it may be. But whether or not, it is the duty of the loyal people of this nation to fight on—fight ever, until the end desired is obtained,—the insurrection put down, treason overthrown, and peace established, on a firm and enduring foundation. If the liberties gained by the fathers and patriots of 1776 are worth being preserved, they are worth fighting and suffering for, until they are assured to us, by the defeat of those who would destroy them. If the principles upon which our Government is founded are true and right, then they demand preservation at all hazards and at every expense of toil, danger and sacrifice. And their baptism in blood, will but make them purer and stronger.

We believe that the rebellion will be put down, and treason exterminated. But it may be the work of years. The loyal people must be up and doing; they must put forth every effort, strain every muscle, to the accomplishment of the end,—always remembering, whilst laboring with fear and trembling to secure and assure the salvation of the Nation, that it is God that worketh in them to will and to do, of His own good pleasure, and exhibit their faith in Him by their works. With this spirit animating the people, we shall hear no more about putting down the rebellion in sixty days, or this year; but we shall see fruits springing from the efforts to maintain the Government which will ensure us that eventually, the end will be accomplished.

Major General Burbridge.

We are gratified that the President appointed and the Senate confirm Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE as a Major General.

Congress adjourned on the 4th July, until the first Monday in December, unless sooner convened by the President.

The Louisville Journal of the 7th publishes the telegraph copy, of the President's proclamation, and says:—

"It will be seen from the President's proclamation in our telegraphic columns that he has declared martial law in Kentucky. We confess this extraordinary step appears to us inexplicable. We await the explanation of events."

We do not think the step is at all inexplicable. The aid and comfort which the Journal, the Democrat, Col. JACOB, Col. HEADY, and the Guthrie-Prentice and Wickliffe-Harney parties have given the traitors, rebels and rebel sympathizers, and the state of affairs superinduced by that aid and comfort rendered the step absolutely necessary.

DIED.

July 7, 1864, JOHN W. PRUETT, Esq., of this place. For several years Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, of Kentucky, and a civil officer of this city, few persons are better known than Mr. PRUETT.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this morning from his residence.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine. December 25, 1863.—tf.

FOURTH VOLUME

Of Metcalf's Reports now ready—1st 2d and 3d can also be obtained, price \$5.00 each. S. C. BULL.

Frankfort, July 8, 1864.—341.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1864.

Sheriffalty.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOSEPH H. BAILEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Franklin County, at the ensuing August election. June 1, 1864.—328.—te.

Appellate Judgeship.

We are authorized to announce M. M. BEN-TON, Esq., the nominee of the unconditional Union Convention for Judge of the Court of Appeals in the Second Appellate District.

We are authorized to announce Hon. ALVIN DUVALL, as a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Court of Appeals.

## THEATRE.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

W. M. HOLLAND, LESSEE AND MANAGER.

GRAND DRAMATIC COMBINATION, FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

FUN, WIT AND PATHOS!!

ON SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 9th, 1864, will be presented the beautiful Irish drama, by John Brougham, Esq., entitled,

TEMPTATION,

OR

The Irish Emigrant.

By TIM O'BRIEN, Mr. W. M. Holland.

To conclude with the roaring farce of

A Ghost in Spite of Himself.

By DICKENS, Mr. W. M. Holland.

RATES OF ADMISSION.

Parquettes.....50

Gallery.....25

July 9th, 1864.—twit.

Distribution of Public Books.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,  
FRANKFORT, KY., July 2, 1864.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 31st day of August, 1864, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for carrying and distributing the Public Books and Documents to the several counties in this State for the years 1863 and 1864. The Books and Documents to be distributed are the 4th volume of Metcalf's Reports; the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; the Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts; Acts; and Journals; and Documents accompany each set of Journals; and other documents necessary, by law, to be distributed. The State is divided into Eight Districts, as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1.			
Fulton,	Hickman,	Marshall,	
Graves,	McCracken,	Lyon,	
Callaway,	Livingston,	Crittenden,	
Trigg,	Caldwell,	Webster,	
Union,	Ballard,		
DISTRICT NO. 2.			
Hopkins,	Headerson,	McLesse,	
Mitchell,	Christian,	Todd,	
Butler,	Logan,	Simmons,	
Allen,	Monroe,	Barren,	
Warren,			
DISTRICT NO. 3.			
Hart,	Edmonson,	Grayson,	
Ohio,	Daviess,	Hancock,	
Breckinridge,	Meade,	Hardin,	
Lane,	Jefferson,	Bullitt,	
Nelson,			
DISTRICT NO. 4.			
Washington,	Taylor,	Marion,	
Green,	Adair,	Spencer,	
Cumberland,	Clinton,	Anderson,	
Boyle,	Mercer,	Metcalf,	
Lincoln,			
DISTRICT NO. 5.			
Pulaski,	Cass,	Garrard,	
Rockcastle,	Laurel,	Knox,	
Harlan,	Clay,	Perry,	
Letcher,	Wayne,	Whitley,	
Russell,			
DISTRICT NO. 6.			
Shelby,	Oldham,	Trimble,	
Henry,	Carroll,	Owen,	
Gallatin,	Franklin,	Boone,	
Kenton,	Grant,	Harrison,	
Fayette,	Campbell,		
DISTRICT NO. 7.			
Scott,	Woodford,	Fayette,	
Jessamine,	Madison,	Estill,	
Owsley,	Breathitt,	Floyd,	
Pike,	Powell,	Montgomery,	
Clarke,	Jackson,	Wolfe,	
DISTRICT NO. 8.			
Bourbon,	Bracken,	Fleming,	
Nicholas,	Bath,	Carter,	
Greenup,	Morgan,	Johnson,	
Lewis,	Lawrence,	Boyd,	
Rowan,	Mason,	Magoffin,	

The proposals must specify the number of each district bid for, and the price of each, separately, or for all the districts in the aggregate; and the contracts will be given to the lowest bidder, upon their executing bond with securities, as required by law, within ten days after the opening of the proposals, to perform the service in twenty days.

The proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for distributing Public Books," and addressed to the Secretary of State at Frankfort. B. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.  
July 4, 1864.—td-340.

# The Government Loan

OF \$200,000,000!

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually IN COIN. ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.



## MISCELLANY.

### The Chamber of Serenity.

There was once a little bound-girl, named Mildred. The old dame to whom she was bound had the reputation of being a hard mistress, and certain it is that, if Mildred had tried to shirk her long and difficult tasks, she would have received sharp words and heavy blows, like some of the idly disposed children with whom she lived. Mildred was well acquainted with labor, pain and privation, but she knew nothing of the tender care and indulgence lavished upon more fortunate children, for her parents died while she was yet an infant, and there was no one to receive her except the old dame before mentioned.

Now Mildred performed all the drudgery required of her without complaint or bitterness of spirit, because at times she could get free from it all, and steal up to her little chamber for rest and refreshment. This chamber was neither tidy nor well-ordered, for Mildred had not been taught to arrange her few, simple possessions, and it seemed as though she never could find time to sweep the floor and brush down the cobwebs that festooned the wall. But the one, narrow window, however stained and dim, gave her chamber a distinct outlook toward the sky, with its great, blue depths, which awoke in Mildred an idea of endless space, and filled her soul with inexpressible thrills of joy, because for the greater part of her life, she was forced to grope through dark, narrow places, and else would never have known there was anything wide and immeasurable overhead.

Besides this, she perceived how free the wind was to blow where it listed, and how the sunshine passed dauntlessly through many dark and secret places, unobscured, by means of its golden key, the doors of prisons, without challenge from the sentinels, who paced their weary rounds before those grim abodes. She saw how birds winged their easy flight through the fields of upper air, and how gay butterflies went roving all day long from flower to flower; or, else, perhaps, she would have believed, because the place where she lived was so very, very narrow and dark, that all God's creatures were bound like herself, and dragged out only a sad colored existence.

So, through this little eyelet hole of a window, came into Mildred's untutored mind two wonderful, great ideas—infinity and freedom. Out upon these, through the dusty, bespattered pane, she could look only now and then for a moment, because, at the sharp summons of her mistress, she must descend to wearisome, foul places, where many ribald vicious young creatures plied their tasks by her side. But, with a heart full of sunshine and bird-song, Mildred closed her eyes to those wicked, profane voices, seeming to live in the whispering tree-tops and along reaches of sunny air.

One day, up there in her chamber, in the most golden summer weather, when Mildred's young sense was open to all good and lovely impressions, there came a light, a glow a warmth upon her, that seemed to fall in showers of brightness from her face and form, pinched and stunted by misery and neglect. Now this mystic glory, joined to a whisper in her heart, did not shape itself in words, but meant God's presence; and, with wonderful throbs of new blessedness, Mildred began blindly to find her way toward prayer.

The floor where she knelt grew strangely white, as if angels had swept it with their trailing garments, and day by day, going up there, to breathe some new form of praise, love, or longing into the ear of her tender, invisible friend, who had manifested himself from the fullness of silence, little Mildred's chamber began to assume a more cleanly and orderly look. For that warmth and glow—God's love in her heart, illumined her seeing powers, and caused her to understand what she had never thought of before—that the high place, where one prays, hopes and aspires, should be free from dust and cobwebs. So the few short hours that her hard old mistress allowed her for rest, after the day's work was done, Mildred spent in cleaning her chamber, until its walls shone like ivory and jasper, and the little pane reflected heaven and earth with wonderful purity.

This small, high room was so securely shut in by old strong towers that the winds and tempests could not shake it, and being too mean to excite envy, Mildred called it her Chamber of Serenity. Now the bound girl desired nothing but to live up there, with whispers of God's love in her heart, watching the happy days as they died, and the still nights led in by a jeweled train of stars. But the old dame, her mistress, called these longings mere idle dreams, and bade her go out in the world with her clas and gather rags in the lanes. So, with sadness of heart, the child joined her rough, boisterous companions—though while she walked beside them she was yet apart—and they passed along miry roads, grubbing in the filth, until most of them had begrimed their hands and faces, but little Mildred alone carried the mud on her shoes. Close beside these roads lay many pretty fields in a glitter of dew, scented sweet with hawthorn and fragrant grasses; but high, close, prickly hedges grew all around them, and whenever the little ragpickers thrust their hands through, longing to snatch a butter-cup or daisy from among the grass, they were drawn out empty, but scratched and bleeding.

The owners of the fields wished to grow their hedges as high as the sky, but this could not be; so out over their tops floated song of bird and scent of wild-flower blown on a special errand to the hearts of those little children of misery in the lanes; but none heeded or pondered them, except Mildred.

There are precious plants that sometimes put out in very bad air, and by careful nursing thrive in the most ungenial soil. The king, to win lasting love and honor, must count them the fairest ornaments of his palace garden, and the poor laborer, to secure true riches, must keep them brightening his little back courtyard all the year round. Some such blossomed even along these muddy roads, and though Mildred's comrades' heedless trampled them in the dirt, she gathered what she could into her basket, and set them in her chamber, naming them such pretty quaint names as her fancy suggested—the blue, fidelity and Faith; and the red, Love and Aspiration.

Now, the air of Mildred's chamber being so pure, and the sunshine having free way, her flowers thrived wonderfully well, and seemed to reflect all their tenderness in Mildred's eyes, and all their bloom upon her cheeks; from a stunted, deformed childhood, she grew into lovely youth.

Although her companions had wontedly neglected to gather any flowers for themselves, they became envious, as is the way of the world, when they saw how Mildred's flourished, and what advantage she gained from them, and began hating her with all their hearts. But the old dame, her mistress, looked upon her with far different eyes, and

soon counted over all the worldly gain her flowers would win.

"Come," said she one day to Mildred, "take your flowers, and go out and offer them for sale in the street. Strange to say, such trumpery has a marketable value; and yours, if you manage shrewdly, will bring in a pretty sum of bright gold pieces."

Mildred looked at her mistress in amazement, and with a dreadful doubt growing in her eyes, until the old dame flew into a passion, and bade her begone, and not come back until she brought money in her hand. So, with weeping and anguish, Mildred gathered her flowers into her bosom, and went out alone and unbefriended, resolved to starve sooner than part with that which formed her crown and glory. The people she met were so busy and shut up in themselves they did not heed this sad young creature, and she was pushed and jostled with indifference every step, while the further she moved away from her little chamber of serenity, the more she grew oppressed and downcast in spirit.

When the baleful midday heat came, and the great clouds of dust were borne past on burning, desert winds, did not those flowers wither in Mildred's bosom?

They may have drooped and withered at the moment, but God's grace blew upon them like the reviving western breeze, deepening their fair hues to more than pristine beauty; while all along the way it kept Mildred's feet safe from innumerable snares and pitfalls, that are set to trap the innocent. But hunger, pain, weariness, and anguish awaited her at every turn. Often she asked bread, and received a stone, until her heart sickened more and more with longing to get back to the serene little chamber where she had tasted such joy. It seemed as though the world was full of roads, that crossed each other forever hopelessly confusing her understanding. She could discover no point of the compass that would lead her back to that old, peaceful place of rest; so, in the agony of seeking and finding not, she bethought her to ask guidance of some passers by.

One, with hard, worldly look, answered by a sneer; another shook his head skeptically, and said he did not believe there was a chamber of serenity in all the dwellings of men; but at last there came a gaunt, restless man, with hungry eyes, that seemed to catch at hope as a drowning man catches a straw; he listened to Mildred with eagerness, and taking all the information she could give, as to where this abode of peace might be, set out to seek it by another road. Some tender, chastened women met, who embraced and kissed her as one of their sisterhood, for they too had known the blessedness of a serene seclusion, and, being banished, could never rest until they found again their lost good. From none of all these, however, could Mildred get sure guidance back along the way she had come, and when night began to fall, she sank down weary and dejected upon the ground, while all sense and sound of this outer world slipped from her in a dream. It seemed as though an angel came in the shimmer of his bright wings, and breathed upon the flowers in her bosom, until they shone in mysterious hues of beauty.

"These grew in crooked ways," chanted a seraph's voice, "but the seeds were blown from the garden of heaven. They opened by festering pools of sin, but their tap-roots struck through to the River of Life."

Straightway the bound girl arose up free in her chamber of serenity, but its walls expanded to embrace the wide, tranquil sky, and its little window opened like the portals of day.

MINERAL POINT, Wisconsin.

**Characteristic Letter of James Buchanan.**  
The Lockport (N. Y.) Journal publishes the following extract from a private letter from Lieutenant Boughton, dated Headquarters, Second Division, Sixth corps, near Petersburg, Va., June 21, 1864:

"I send with this a true copy of a letter written by James Buchanan to John Tyler, President of the 'Peace Convention,' on the 22d day of February, 1861. The original was taken by Captain W. H. Long, Assistant Adjutant General, from the house of John Tyler, near Charles City Court House. I had the clerk make the copy myself, and know it to be correct."

"There was another letter, a copy of which I did not obtain, dated the same, or day previous, asking what effect the parade would have on the 'peace convention.' Tyler's reply we did not get, of course. This seems to have been written on account of his (Tyler's) complaining that the effect would be bad."

"It seems impossible to conceive that a President of the United States would so humiliate himself and his country by apologizing to one of his countrymen for allowing one or two companies of regular troops to participate in the celebration of Washington's birthday. It would seem to show conclusively that he was not with, but rather against us in our struggle for life. It were better for that man had he never been born."

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1861.

My DEAR SIR: I found it impossible to prevent two or three companies of the federal troops from joining in the procession to-day with the volunteers of the district without giving serious offence to the tens of thousands of people who have assembled to witness the parade.

The day is the anniversary of Washington's birth, a festive occasion throughout the land, and it has been particularly marked by the House of Representatives.

The troops everywhere else join such processions in honor of the birthday of the Father of our Country, and it would be hard to assign a good reason why they should be excluded from the privilege in the capital founded by himself. They are here simply as a posse comitatus, to aid the civil authorities in case of need. Besides the programme was published in the *National Intelligencer* this morning without my personal knowledge—the War Department having considered the celebration of the national anniversary by the military arm of the Government as a matter of course.

From your friend, very respectfully,  
JAMES BUCHANAN  
President Tyler.

We have New Orleans dates to the 24th of June. The sick and wounded soldiers are being sent North. The lost State archives have been found near Baton Rouge, where they had been buried by the rebels. The pen with which the ordinance abolishing slavery in Louisiana was signed, has been presented to General Banks. The rebel authorities have granted General Dick Taylor a trial on the charges of disobedience preferred against him by Kirby Smith.

A bright little girl in playful anger caught hold of an older sister saying: "Now, I'll shake the sawdust out of you," thinking the human species was got up on the same plan as her doll.

## Gen. Grant's Army.

We take the following from the Washington National Intelligencer:—

The report which the President makes of the Army of the Potomac, on his return from his visit to Gen. Grant's headquarters, is very satisfactory, and re-assuring for all who may have felt uneasy on that score, after the exhaustive battles which he has been fighting, almost without intermission, during the last forty days—almost indeed from the day he crossed the Rapidan—and proves that the War Department has, as the Secretary stated two or three weeks ago, exerted itself most commendably in forwarding reinforcements to Gen. Grant, which, it is said, have amounted to not less than sixty thousand men. The information, however to which we allude, as having been brought by the President from the army, is found in the Republican of Friday evening, on announcing the President's return to Washington, and, coming from that paper, may be deemed authentic. It is as follows:

FROM THE FRONT.—We learn a fact with regard to the situation which must be gratifying to every loyal citizen to know. It is, that Gen. Grant, in all his interviews with the President, while the latter was at the front, never complained that he did not have men and supplies enough. He never hinted that he wanted another man, or a single thing more than he now possesses. The army is in a perfect condition, and in excellent health and spirits.

A REMINISCENCE.—In 1858, Gerrit Smith ran as a stump candidate for Governor of his State. He was encouraged and complimented by the Democratic newspapers. They printed his addresses, and the Democratic politicians were quite active in helping him along. Their hope was that he would so divide the Republican vote as to secure the defeat of Morgan, and the election of their candidate, Parker. They are now playing the same game with Fremont, with just about as much probability of success. Smith received hardly votes enough to show that he was running. Fremont will show no better record, unless he withdraws from the contest, as we think it most probable he will within a few weeks.

John Charles Fremont has gone! The whole accursed brood of copperheads and seceders have hovered malignantly around him, with evident intent to make the scene a homicide, but the victim, to prove he is not a coward, raises his strong hand at last and makes it a suicide. His last will and testament is addressed to Messrs. Sneathen, Gilber, Butz, Moss, and Sawyer, Administrators. The only motive that can be assigned for the deed, is the disappointment of an inordinate ambition created by his nomination for President in 1856. This same ranking barb of disappointment has proved fatal before. It killed Burr. It killed Calhoun. It killed Douglas. It killed Webster. No man but Henry Clay ever extracted it and left his heart whole.

## NOTICE.

ANDERSON COUNTY, APRIL 5, 1864.  
I HAVE in my possession a negro boy, who calls himself WILLIAM STINSON, and says he belongs to a man named Bruce Sanders, of Boone county, Ky. Said negro is about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 160 pounds, and black color.

The owner of said negro will come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

LEMUEL HAMMOND, J. F. C.  
May 17, 1864—wlm-1637.

## NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, on the 18th day of April, 1864, a negro man about 40 years of age, copper color, 5 feet 8 inches high. Says he belongs to Eliza Wilson, of Shelby county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.  
May 3, 1864—lm-1635.

## NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on April 7, 1864, a negro boy calling himself JIM. He is of black color, weighs about 100 pounds, and 13 years old. Says he belongs to Eliza Hoskins, of Garrard county, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

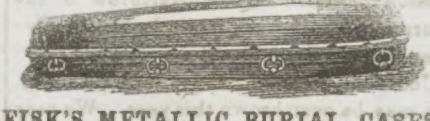
WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.  
May 3, 1864—lm-1635.

## NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, Kentucky, as a runaway slave, on the 15th day of January, 1864, a negro man about 17 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, weight about 120 pounds, black color. Says he belongs to Henry Shawhan, of Harrison county, Kentucky. We have been informed that he belongs to the Central estate.

The owner or estate can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.  
May 3, 1864—lm-1635.



## FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discovered the fact. Since that time Mr. A. O. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Willie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which we are now offering at a large discount, and at a price that will involve you in no purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.



We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us will be promptly and carefully attended to.

J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,  
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.  
August 26, 1863—wlm-1635.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY, Ky.

TAKEN UP, as a stray, by W. E. Featherston, living at the Forks of Elkhorn, in Franklin county, one BAY HORSE, 15½ hands high, with a snip on the nose and star in the forehead, both hind feet white, shod all round, has the marks of gear and saddle, paces and works well. No large brands or marks perceptible. Appraised by the undersigned, a justice of the peace for said county, to \$125. Witness my hand this 27th day of May, 1864.

GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.  
May 30, 1864—wlm-1637.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,  
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every true loyal person.

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short a time as the necessary preparation can be made. Persons obtaining the subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00 Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00

Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?

Address: GEO. W. & J. B. LEWIS,  
Lexington, Kentucky.

March 28, 1864.

## LOUISVILLE NATIONAL UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER

To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the address of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper. Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government, whilst the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as a gigantic sin in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we are anxious to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion, and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of their press, are to the surest guarantee—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develop into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develop some important features of a Daily, that have hitherto received from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS.

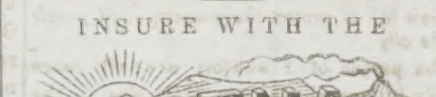
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week.

To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00 per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one year.

L. A. CIVILL,  
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

## THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

INSURE WITH THE



1. FIRE AND LAND NAVIGATION RISKS accepted, not hereof, at fair rates and liberal conditions.

2. BUSINESS CONDUCTED with constant dispatch and accuracy.

3. LOSSES always met with promptness and complete justice.

NET ASSETS JANUARY 1864, \$3,002,556 39.

THE PLAN AND ORGANIZATION of the FIDELITY AND SECURITY Insurance Co., has realized the greatest practical advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. It is now better than ever prepared for claims.

16,000 Loss Claims have been settled and paid. SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

6. THE CONSUMPTION OF PROPERTY BY FIRE, in the United States averages over \$100,000 daily. Is your property exposed and unprotected?

7. ARE YOU INSURED? If not, why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your escape from ruin—while delay and neglect may involve you in bankruptcy, poverty or cruel disappointment.

8. PARTICULAR ATTENTION and regard is given to small risks as well as large ones. Able security and superior commercial advantages afforded.

Policies Issued without Delay.

J. M. MILLS, Agent.

February 2, 1864—3m.

## Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, Feb 2 twf.

S. BLACK.

## SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

## PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

## JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

## LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,

FOR SALE

AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

## BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

2 vols. Price \$10 00

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY.

1 vol. Price \$5 00

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1 vol. Price \$3 00

GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HENNING.

1 vol. Price \$4 00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1859.

Pamphlet form. Price \$1 00

LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES.

1 vol. Price \$5 00

## BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

We are prepared to execute all kinds of

Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,

In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

## LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

## BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

## GRAY & SAFFELL.

ARE now receiving and will continue to receive, weekly, additions to their already large and varied stock of

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

NOTIONS, &c., &c.

We call the special attention of the Ladies to our stock of

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

We will be pleased at all times to see our friends and customers, and take pleasure in showing our Goods to ONE AND ALL.

Our Goods were purchased in the best Eastern market FOR CASH, and we intend to sell them AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Call and see for yourselves.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

## CARPETS.

Just received a lot of Extra No. 1, two and three ply Carpets, which we offer at Cincinnati prices.

March 2, 1864—H. GRAY & SAFFELL.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$100 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that RIAL, a slave belonging to W. E. Galaway, of Scott county, did on the day of — 186—, murder Jeremiah Martin, of said county, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said RIAL, property of the said W. E. Galaway, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of Jan., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.